State losses by Slavery, according to the calculations we have made, (that is, applying the Ohio law of increase to Kentucky.) may be summed up thus:

Under slavery. With freedor 2,665,611 Loss of population, of political power, 10 rep. to con. 30 Rep! in an'al income, \$7,308,390 \$35,000,000 n value of land, 128,383,600 256,147,200 " in an'al income, \$7,308,390 " in value of land, 128,383,600 Now, let any man ask himself, if this be not too costly a system? Let those especially who say, "don't argue the question morally, but to the purchase of all the slaves in Virginia would be unbearable. Other counties would prove that it won't pay," answer, whether it should be maintained at so monstrous a sacrifice? Its maintenance involves a loss in every thing. Our population diminishes, our political power wanes, our income grows smaller, the value of our property decreases, under its withering blight! Shall it be so? Men of Kentucky, will you, can you longer suffer this evil when it hus blasts every real source of your prosperity!

Perpetuatets Paper. Our friends, of the Cincinnati Gazette, refering to the new paper about being established a Washington, by the Perpetualists, say: We have now before us the circular of a num

ber of gentlemen in Charleston, South Carolina, soliciting subscriptions to carry out the project. To this a note is appended by a friend, declaring the movement a desirable and earnest one-and that "the amount already subscribed is very large, but not one tenth of what is expected." Then the Southern gentlemen to establish the paper, and open the way for free well, we advocate free discussion, properly conducted on every public are pleased with this move. doubt not Dr. Buily and the New Era will be of slavery, though it has little more than a nomi

And why not the whole country? Is it for us, says:

"We have thrown away the scabbard, and mean to fight for our rights with the pen-reas-on shall be our wespon, and as we are bound to have more territory, and slong with that, an extension of slavery, we shall use it, to stop disunion principles at the North, and establish equal rights for the South."

be it. The pen is the true weapon; reason our surest defence. Let them be employed fairly, freely! If when so employed the perpetualists can win the day, we shall yield. We ask for nothing, but freedom of speech-a manly,

Did you ever, reader, have a pile of letters will only learn from them the characters of the writers. The cautious, sanguine, bold, impulsive, timid-can be guessed, at once, without Combe's book, or Fowler's Phrenological bust.

This whole day, though not with this view, we have been reading and answering letters, and in Paradise. we do not know that we can employ its close better than in giving a running notice of their contents.

The first we take up is from a North Alabamian. His parents were South Carolinians; but moved to the West, where he was mainly reared. He says.

"I was principally raised in North Alabam but had to leave there on account of slavery. could not live there without participating in it nial climate: produces the best of fruits and vegetables; but the curse of slavery upon it, moved; but I have no hope of it in my day."

"Let him go." say one class. Not so, friends! What drove that man away, drives thousands. It may not impoverish you; but it does impoverish the State; check its growth; its power; stop the building of railways; limit the comforts and happiness of the many; unnerve and debase labor. "Let him stay," add another. So eny we. Stay here, stay, and battle against the evil-stay, and root it out.

But listen again to a Southron:

"The last year I lived there (Alabama i 1835) I attended two meetings in my county to ferret out anti-slavery publications; [abolition papers] I dared not take any part. I could say what I pleased in private without running any risk; and any body who knew the middle class men would have been astonished at the extent of the emancipation feeling. In fact I be- lightning speed, as though they were not. than we generally suppose.

Well-we say, stay at home, and talk as you please in private. Rouse the middle class .they can carry the day. And why should they not speak out? This "I dared not take sny part" is what makes the masses powerless, and the few absolute. - If in private men say what they please, they can soon act in public. Stay, then, at the South, and work.

Let us hear now from Western Virginiafriend writes us:

"I have the opinion of some of the citizen of Wood county, that if they had somebody to counties round to

"Somebody to take the lead!" Do we wait for that in private effairs? When our interests demand it, do we stop to enquire what we should may or do? This idea about waiting to take the lead is a most pernicious one. Let the good man utter himself, and other good men will respond, and leadership will soon be settled. The hour then will produce its man.

But another correspondent says: "I have perused the several numbers of Examiner as they have been received, and am well pleased with the manner in which it has been conducted so far. I hope it may prove a erfectly obvious to every man who reflects on the past history of our country, and carefully surveys the present position of our national af-Slavery must soon be checked in its progress, or the union of these States must be dissolved, and with the dissolution of the Union. in all probability, will terminate all our fair topes of prosperity and freedom! God grant which has hitherto surmounted and swept away every barrier, may not be permitted to undermine and overthrow our Constitution, our Union, our liberties! Swift's spider, when he

mid-slave States will save that. We don't mean human energy for human advancement? What that the perpetualists shall have everything their the most hopeless of them but earth-rubbish, to own way, and if they make the effort to dissolve be cleared away that mortals may look higher the Government, these States will prevent it. and higher, and look even toward the perfect The Kentucky Statesmen say so. The Missou- day! Did not our citizens, a handful, defeat rians all so declare. Nay, as to that, Judge and scatter hosts of poor Mexicans at Buena Nicholas' declaration will hold good of all of Vista! Are not our soldiers now, bare six thou-

tolerate the idea of disunion for this end. web only will be swept away. Look up, then, friend, and labor on. A better day is coming and heat and conflict, when the goal we might

Old North Carolina! we had well nigh over-Referring to the fact that he had made the identical suggestion we had, as regards county action, he says:

I made the identical suggestion which you state is now about being acted upon in Western Virginia, and have insisted, that not only counties, but towns, cities and townships, should have the privilege of abolishing slavery. I at the same time pointed out many ways in which local emancipation would be accomplished, pro-vided the fundamental law of the State guaranteed the future exemption of such places from

Many benevolent persons both in the North and South would be induced to bequeath their property to a county or township for the purof ridding it of slavery, who would never think of giving it to a State for such a purpos It would be but "a drop in the bucket" for a individual to give his property to the State of Virginia as a fund to purchase the slaves; but many counties in that State might be made free by the liberality of a single citizen. Some ounties might become free by taxing themselves to the value of the slaves; while a tax adequate gradually become free by the removal of the laves. But no matter in what way they become free, the constitution of the State, and of all the slave States should provide that slavery

should never again be introduced.

A law now exists in North Carolina which gives to counties the discretion of making certain local regulations different from those exist in the greater portion of the State. For instance the school law was put to the counties separately, and was in operation for several years in the greater part of the State before it was received by Edgecomb and a few other counties. A diversity in the local regulations prevails in many other respects, all of which have been sanctioned by the Legislature.
Why cannot this principle be extended to slavery. If the people in the uplands of the South who endure the stigma without reaping any of the profits of slavery, insist on it they

can have it so. There would exist every motive in the upland counties to emancipate themselves had they the power—or rather could they be secured by law against the re-introduction of slavery. A free county in a slave State would be a bright spot on the surface of the world. Emigrants would We flock to it who are now deterred by the very name nal existance

No matter, brother, who made the suggestion "Southern gentlemen" by establishing a paper You shall have all the credit of it, if you desire ceipts, according to the Director's Report, are: to open "the way to free discussion? This it. Let us see who can do most to carry it out. is every man's right. But we presume our That's the point. We hear from all quarters griends referred "to the South," and meant to that it is approved. From East Tennessee, from confine their remarks to that quarter. And in Western Virginia, from North Carolina, from this they are right. An old time friend, writing Kentucky, all who write say "it is the very thing." Let us reason about it, write about it, speak about it, until all hear of, and understand, the principle. It has long been a favorite idea with us. Early in '45 we suggested it; in '46 we pressed it earnestly; and we mean now, to join "A Carolinian" and all others who may seek to defend and diffuse it

But a warm hearted Marylander-a wee bit irreverent-a little dashed it may be, at the immense evil he combats-full of generous impulse, but wanting, perhaps, more patience, and faith, has a word to say. Hear him.

I did not intend taking the Examiner, but it is so good a newspaper in its editorials and selections, and is withal so hearty and honest in before you, from various parts and people, and its tone, that I have altered my mind. I am read them over one by one? It is not always a afraid you are a Yankee-you write with so much pleasant task. But it may be made so, if you more coolness than we Southern people possess. We are like the Irish, and make our cause ridiculous by seeming too much in earnest, and using too many and too big words. Mobs are indefensible upon any principle I am acquaintec with, but there is a certain "aggravating" way of writing and talking which would, in time goad Arch-angels to phrenzy, and make a mob

In regard to slavery, I think the case is hope firm a grip upon the country, and if here and py influence for the cause. there some signs indicate the coming of better times, it is only because he has let go "to spit on his hands," as it were, to "tighten his hold. A merry fellow that! Too good to give up!

Thanks for the hearty laugh he has given usthanks, too, for his good opinion. But let him dismiss his doubts,-we are, as he knows, native some way, and that I determined not to do. I am and to the manor-born "Southern all round the attached to the country; it has a mild and ge- board." And so to bombast—the "aggravating" habit of speech-we Southrons are growing ruined it. I feel as if I should like to go wiser. We are getting rid of the asthma: John has ruined it. I feel as if I should like to go wiser. We are getting rid of the serious; John back and live there, if this curse could be re- Randolph used to say of the "highly wroughtintense-orators" of the South-"they are afflicted with asthma, sir, they can't breathe freely, sic." We advise our correspondent to get the farce of Bombastes, and, whenever he meets with these orators whom he fears so much, read his description of a young girl, when he speaks "of a juvenile person of the other sex, a girl of tender years, a maiden in the dawn of life, a fair of sweet sixteen, a budding woman, I may say, a young female." This will cure them, and so save our friend from offering any excuse for mobe, or fearing their existence any-

But let him, also, dismiss his fears. We can bore through, tuanel, the Rocky Mountainsleap over them with steam-dart by them with lieve it is more extensively feit at the South | Why, then, tremble before slavery? He does not know what is doing in Maryland, Virginia. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky. If he did, he would not doubt. Old Nick is a perse-They have the stuff in them to do. If resolved, vering fellow. But, if we can engage him in a little chat, when he is "spitting on his hance" we will "nab" him yet, and if we once get held he may tighten his grip as much as he pleaseswe'il beat him. And who is more able to help do this, then our correspondent? Let him lend a nearty hand. It would be worth talking about

to catch and cage the old fellow! Home first-home last. Our budget of letters from Kentucky is large. But we must select, and this is hard to do where all are good could be elected from that county. So of the and cheering. Let us hear what a very influential native has to say:-

"Action, united action is what we need. The meterial is in the community; but it is dormant, and requires some stimulus and organization to bring it into useful action. One active, working man can do more than a hundred

We have an opportunity to make ours a free. happy, and prosperous State, and if we let pass another opportunity may not occur. I am told that that noble man, David Rick, came near getting the Emancipation clause inserted now (fifty years having passed) than we were

"Let no man say, in view of this, "I am for valuable auxiliery in the great and good work of emancipation, but now is not the time." Now terminating American slavery. One thing is the time. And if the Kentucky boys will be true to themselves, true to their country, and true to humanity, we will forever wipe the foul blot from our glorious State! "Let our motto be-ray."

Here is something for our Maryland friend to read! Here is something for the best of us the right stuff, too, to do the work. It is in land, and the results, as exhibited in us. It is all around us. Rouse it-organize it following table for 1846: -give it palpable shape-let it sound forth the saw the housewife's broom, said that Heaven off slavery in our day-in a few years-as cer-

word—try—and act upon it, and we shall heave off slavery in our day—in a few years—as certain as we live and make the effort. Talk about difficulties! Tell us the case is hopeless! Why, what are difficulties but path-ways to be cut by human energy for human advancement? What the most hopeless of them but earth-rubbish, to be cleared away that mortals may look higher and higher, and look even toward the perfect day! Did not our citizens, a handful, defeat

Hoston and Lowell 26 miles of Boston and Maine 73 do Boston and Worcester 42 do Boston and Worcester 45 do Boston and Worcester and Earth were coming together, but the com-ing together of Heaven and Earth, was but the coming down of his cobweb."

tain as we live and make the effort. Talk about difficulties! Tell us the case is hopeless! Why, Never fear, friend, about disunion. We of the what are difficulties but path-ways to be cut by

and its bloody ends, our men dare and do so much, shall we cower when our battle is fo freedom? Shall we slink away from the dust win, is the good of our race? Let our motto be -"try." Let our answer be-"we never surooked her. Hear one of her intelligent sons. render"-to every opposition. Then will victory perch on our banner!

We fear we have occupied too much space but it is done. We must, at least, defer budget" for another opportunity.

Mechanics. We say not what-but opening a Cincinna mer we found the following paragraph: "We are to have a splendid building for or new Mechanic's Institute. MILES GREENWOOD man that labors, is at the head of the move

And the very next paper, which was fro

The corner lot of Vine and Sixth is agr

ment, and we know it will be carried through

Boston, had this paragraph: "The Mechanic's fair opened with encour-ging prospects. The collection is displayed in five different sections, beginning at Old Faneuil Hall, at the centre door of which is the entrance l'hese different sections embrace cabinet furni ture, carpeting, cloths, silks, lints, fars, cloth ing, hair-work, military goods, various manuactures of leather, musical instruments, glass gold, silver and copper ware, clocks, specimen of gilding and book-binding, steam engines, machinery of various kinds, stoves, furnaces, agricultural implements, &c. &c. In the tem-Quincy Hall, are locomotives, railroad cars, car-

Where is our Mechanic's Institute? Whe do we hold our mechanic's fair! What mean are being used to build up the one, or secure the other? Mechanics! look into this matter. It is your duty to do so. If you would unite, you could have a library, give apprentices an opportunity to learn, and do good to yourselves and the community. What say you? Let us see if we cannot start these things in Louisville. needs only an effort-who will make it! We stand ready, at least, to second any one who will take the leud.

Come, friends, up and be at work. 'Tis thus you may make labor respectable, and teach men to know that labor is the true badge of human

Haitronds.

The stockholders of the New Haven, Hart ford and Springfield Railroad held their annual meeting, at Hartford, on the 15th uit. The re-#117,133 Q0 For freights, Kents, storage, steamboats, expenses, &c.,

Total receipts.

A dividend of four per cent was

Silas Wright.

the 1st October.

We see it stated that Mr. Wright left property valued at about \$19,000. This moderate sum reflects more honor upon him than would a fortune of ten times the amount. It shows that nobler objects than the accumulation of wealth engrossed his attention, and gave enjoyment to his gigantic mental powers.

Would that this were the petency, "nobler objects" would ever occupy them. It is the curse of our country, that the struggle is for wealth-for the dollar-for that which neither gives happiness, nor sustains vir-

A Greater Good.

A partial friend, in a stirring letter, thus ex-

"I think it would be productive of great good, if the Examiner could be put into the hands of, less. We may as well strive to sink the base of and read by every preacher in Kentucky. This the Rocky Mountains! The devil has taken too | would not fail to exert a most powerful and hap-

A greater good would ensue, if these ministers, who have a power they little dream of, would only speak as their master bids them. know the fact that large bodles of men judge of Religion, by those who preach the Gospel. How deeply important is it, that they should be truthful! How essential that they should face popular error, and speak out, not as man wills, but as God directs! And if this were done, how few of them could conscientiously oppose emanci-

We do not wonder when we see politicians quall before a fixed public opinion. They live by it. They feel-a sad mistake even in themthey feel that they could be nothing without it. But when men who have dedicated themselves to the Living God falter thus, and bow down before this power, we mourn over them, not only of their countrymen will come over, and, should as men, but as holy officers of the truth who en- they be pleased, after a year's trial, a larger numdanger that truth, every way, by such conduct! When did our Saviour yield to a wrong public opinion? Where did he ever quall before popular error? Yet he is "the way" which they preach, and profess to follow!

Brothers! if thus we may speak to you, let us selves worthy your calling. Make good, what- the Kingdom. ever be the cost, your pledge. Let the welcome be-not now-but heresfter-well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joys of your of human industry It may be applied to all

Selpre and Cincinnati Hail Hond-Rall-

Another new rall-road! Why, Ohio will soon made their centre. And whence will it be so? know nothing of these things—they meet to-She has the population to support them? Let | gether at stated periods, and by mutual efforts. us get that population, by ridding ourselves of by co-operative ad, instruct each other without slavery, and we may be iron bound, too.

way travel. Now this is the first thing consid- them familiar, not only with such writers as ered. Whenever a rull-road is proposed in Misli, Douglas Jurold, &c., but with Dr. Ar-New England or England, before all others, the | nold, and the strong popular writers of Great question is asked, what is the population to the Britain. They mile not the least show of learnsquare mile along the track. If that be large, ing. They talked indeed, in a plain common if in itself it can yield a full share of way travel, sense way, and seemed to take a plain common to prove successful.

Another important consequence followshardest work to do it.

As to the effect of cheap fare, on rail-ways had been wrought fir the poor women of Lonand turnpikes, there can be but one opinion. don. to think about. There is enough material, and Look at the rates in New York and New Eng-

Rate of Fare Rate of Fare.
400,886 3½ cts. per mi
460,486 2 6-10 de
476,515 3 de
470,319 2 8-10 de
786,756 2 8-10 de
213,144 2 7-10 de
213,144 2 7-10 de
187,471 2 de
103,288 2 de
174,658 3 de
215,879 4 de
142,255 4 de
142,255 4 de

reduction of rates of travel, invariably, has increased the receipts. 2d. That New England rail-ways with cheaper fare thrive more than New York rail-ways with higher rates. But It is population in both-populat

every where which gives rail-roads their succ Great lines of travel, as between New Orleans and Weshington, may be supported-may be made to pay-but when off these lines, even when erected at cheapest cost, they barely get along. And none of them prosper as do the New England roads! Shall we not, then, as rail-roads are the great means of developing the wealth and power of the country, do sll in our power to obtain them! Must we bind ourselves to slavery, and thus exclude Kentucky from the possibility of having them to the extent we might possess them if free? It is for our interest? Does duty or patriotism, demand the sacrifice—the sacrifice of the few to the many-of the comfort, convenience, growth, civilization of the hundreds of thousands, to the thousands? Let slave-holders nobly say no! and let non-slave-holders, cheering them on, boldly strike for emancipation, when with it, will come the opportunity for every good that humanity may ask.

Lient. Col. J. C. Fremont. This officer, Sept. 17, reported himself Washington in arrest and demanded a trial porary weeden building, on the south side of within thirty days from that period. "I wish" he says "a full trial and a speedy one. The charges made against me by Brigadier Gen. Kearney, and the subsidiary accusations in newspapers when I was not in the couptry, impeach me in all the departments of my conduct (military, civilpolitic al, and moral) while in California, and if true would subject me to be cashiered, and shot, under the rules and articles of war, and to infamy in the public opinion " He states it to be his intention to meet these charges and accusations in all their extent.

> New York State Temperance Convent This body, respectable in numbers, and a dent in conviction, met at Albany on the 16th ult. The following day an earnest and anima ted debate sprang up on the general subject-its policy, and the legislative measures which should be adopted.

The main point, was to the repression of the traffic by law. A majority were in favor of repealing all laws as regards license, and caving every dealer i alcohol responsible, at common law, for all the

evil consequences of his business, as an experiment. The following resolutions were passed 1. That we believe the Temperance reforms tion originated from the same source when cometh every good and perfect gift," and i hitherto steady progress against all opposing fluences coafirms our trust that it will not

reversed, nor essentially retarded, by any loca and temporary triumph of its opposers.

2. That the result of the election in April las affords no just ground to believe that a majority of the people of this Sate are in favor of licer ing the sale of intoxitating drinks; and that the precipitate repeal of that law, without any attempt to amend and perfect it, was uncalled for by any sufficient expression of public senti-

3. That the system of licensing men to sel to be abolished; and al laws, or parts of laws, he left \$10,000; to Mr. Lafitte, notary in New that sanction and justify the traffic in drinks ought to be repealed.

nemorialize the next Legislature to pass a law-1st Repeating all laws, or parts of laws, li censing any person, on any terms, to sell any intoxicating liquor as a bevirage; and 2d. Making every person selling any such triuks liable for all consequent damages. On motion of P. WARD, Esq.

Resolved, That no legislation can be a suffiient defence against the evis of Intemperance but that which aims at the entire prohibition o the sale of Intoxicating Driaks, the great ques tion now to be submitted to the People is not "License or No License," but "Sale or No Sale" of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage.

The earnestness of the friends of the cause and their determination to persevere in its defence and spread, give assurance, that the April defeat" will not occuragain, and that legislators will have no excuse hereafter for so "precipi tate" a retreat as the manbers of the N. Y Legislature manifestel at 'ts last session.

Co-operative Leagues.

We had a long and interesting conversation this week, with two mechanics, weavers, from Stirlingshire, Scotland, on the condition and

prospects of the laboring classes, in Eugland. They are plain, unpretending men, who have been sent out, as Pioteers, to examine and report about the West. It is their intention to remain here a year. If they like it, a small body ber will join them, and make the West their

These mechanics think, that the laboring classes have made great advances within the last ten years. The firs outward impulse given to them, according to their view, was the Charbeseech you to be true! You have undertaken tist's move. The second, the anti-corn law to teach men. Voluntarily, you have declared league. The third, and most important, is, the yourselves disciples of Christ! Oh! prove your- co-operative efforts which are making all over

The co-operative principle, as now acted upon, is not necessarily confined to any branch Thus:-if then are ten persons in a neighbor hood, some of shom cannot read, or write, or cipher, while others can-or if among then there be those the understand German, or have be over-laid with railways, and Cincinnati some knowledge of astronomy, and the others cost, and with gent social pleasure and generous In the first start of rail-roads, very little cal- happiness. In his way, these two mechanics culation was made upon travel; none whatever on have been, maisty, instructed, and we found the project is almost sure to be carried out, and sense view of society, and the obligations all of coast held by Gen'l. Oribe. The Siege of Mon-

us owed to it. But the co-operative principle is applied chief-Cheap fare. Why are the tolis higher in the ly, so far as to meet the necessities of the labor slave States than in the free States? Why do ing classes. For incance take the shirt me we pay more over turnpikes in Kentucky than kers of London. They lived by their labor, and the people do over turnpikes in Ohio? It is that was all the best among them could do. mainly owing to the difference in amount of They leagued togetter. The result has been, population. If slavery be the cause—as it is— that they get nowen pence for work which situation is very critical. then every man who travels in the South is they only received penny and a half for betaxed to support it! Taxed heavily, too! For fore! Of course their condition is greatly imit is the many who pay most, and who have the proved, and, if Heel had another song to write, he could joyously desict the great change which

all the large towns in Great Britain. A moderate sum is subscribed by each laboring man which is invested in parious ways; for the establishment of reading rooms; for the erection of halls; for the purches of large tracts of land, which is let out to members in small quantitieshalf an acre, or one, wo, three or four acresas they may wish, wih cottages thereupon, at a rent of four or five fer cent. on the cost; for manufactures for the ple and joint use of the producers; for union gores, in which clothing, wares, groceries, providens, &c. &c., are sold to drel stabbed her. The knife penetrated her members at cost. Att, so far, these Leagues lungs, and it is feared she cannot recover. have done well. Man of them have one, two, Micheles' declaration will held good of all of them. They will never acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is to be entailed upon them, and their posterity, in perpetuity and never fended besides by a mighty army? If for war, almost starving. The number of passengers this year is much larger, and the difference in favor of New England greater. These conclusions follow: 1st. The cheaper the fare the greater the travel. A lamost starving. These at Nottingham and

-have taken the initiatory steps to purchase previsions in Cincinnati, (and ten others have profits secured to them.

The Land League is the most powerful. That has 18,000 members. Their capital is very large. There was paid in, in the last week of May, upwards of £3000-say over fourteen thousand dollars! The Bread and Flour Com pany of Plymouth had erected a steam mill, extensive bake houses and the same week had near the same amount paid in. Both these Leagues had done, and were doing, immense good to the laboring classes in every way!-Then the Printers-who will not be long behind any class-had adopted a national co-operative principle. They pay in sixpence a week .-With the capital so raised they are busily at work, and are doing admirably. They have over 6000 members!

The working principle of this League will be understood by all. It substitutes co-organion for competition. What the result of this new move will be, we cannot say. But if it can be carried out-if co-operation can be made to take the place of competition, (and it must do so sooner or later) the very happiest results will

Illinois Convention-Southern Sien. In the constitutional convention which just adjourned, says the Warsaw (Ill.) Signal, were members from the various States and coun-

tries, as follows: 24 Pennsylvania New York Massachusetts Vermont N. Hampshire Illinois Kentucky Tennessee Maryland Virginia N. Carolina Connecticut

See how Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland Tennessee, Kentucky rank in the list! It is difficult to say, how far this average would apply to the people; but it is fair to suppose that the great bodies of them come from these Southern States. If so, how futile the declaration that Southrons, generally, go to the South West! The slave States named help largely to swell the population of Illinois, but what people helps to increase them by emigration?

The Will of a Wealthy Southerner.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes extract from the last will and testament of Julien Povdras, late of the parish of Point Coupee, and of great wealth. The testator died in possession of six large plantations, and on each of them there are a great many slaves, who are directed to be sold at public sale, the purchasers to bind themselves to emancipate the slaves with their increase, at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. The remainder of the estate, after the payment of the legacies, is to be divided among a number of nephews and nieces of the deceas-

ed. To each of his god-children, Mr. Poydras bequeathed \$500; to each of his negroes, large and small, he bequeathed \$10. To Felix Berpard, Eustache Lebedel, Willis Alston, and Madame Zacherie, he left each \$2,000. To Miss to Rome herself. Said the orator: intoxicating drinks is ratically wrong, and ought Frances Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, Orleans, \$6,000. To Joseph Theodore Bandue, drinks ought to be repialed.

4. That this Convention recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the State to Coupee, his executors, he left each \$25,000. units to conceive so great an action—courage to dare the attempt—courage to pursue it—moderation to conciliate—pacific temper to avoid irri-Rich bequests are made to all the charitable in- tations to force-prudence and sagacity to cirstitutions of New Orleans. To the parishes of cumvent the strategy of the adversary sympa-Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge, he leaves erence for the Clergy to gain their influence-\$30,000 each. The interest of this sum is to loyalty to the British Constitution to disarm be employed in giving a dowry to all girls of those who converted it into an engine of Opthe said parish who may get married; the unfortunate to be always preferred.

What will be the effect of this process of emancipation upon the value of the negroes, and their treatment after sale? What the means of carrying out the will as regards the emanci-

Repudiation no longer disgraces this State. one at any one time, capable of conducting The last Legislature declared that all arrearages nation in a great emergency. of the State debt should be funded on the 1st October, and the quarters interest paid on the 1st January 1848, in cash. The receipts under the new system of taxation have exceeded hither to the estimates. This makes it certain, that erto the estimates. This makes it certain, that Maryland is, in fact, a redeemed State. Who lin sent a champion who called him to the field lags behind? What other State refuses to pay? of combat. He slew the supercilious adversary Let no sovereignty consent to stand under the and pensioned his widow; and, mourning over disgrace of repudiation!

Effect from Railronds.

The Editor of the Eaton (Preble county) Register Ohio, has just returned to his post from a visit to Indiana, in the course of which he spent some time on a portion of the line of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Ten years ago, he resided at the point where he now tarried. Farmers' produce would not then pay for being carried to market, transportation eating crime and lost by the sacrifice of a single life. up the entire price obtained for it. Now it pays a large profit, and production is greatly stimulated. Then the farmers were wofully poornow they are generally in comfortable circumstances, and some of them getting rich. What has effected this change? Mainly the construction of this Railroad.

Lightning Letter Printer.

Professor House is in Cincinnati, putting his new Telegraph machine into operation. It has this advantage over Morse's plan-it prints letters instead of making characters, is as rapid. and cheaper. If his invention hold to its promise, it will prove a great improvement. Premiume-State Fair N. V.

Premiums were awarded on the 16th, at State Fair, N. Y. We notice among them. "Tobacco and Cigars, James Kelly, Rochester, made from tobacco, the growth of this

Miver Platte. Dates from this region up to August 7th have been received. The English have withdrawn from their partnership with the French in blockading Beunos Ayres, and the portion of the

teviedo continued. Hop. W. Kry Boxp, while on board the steam er Morris, last week at Cincinnati, was knocked into the river by one of the spars falling upon

Samuel P. Wright was assessinated in Memphis, as is supposed, by Plummer Thurston. The distinguished missionary, Rev. Dr. King.

has been expelled from Greece.

The forgery case in New York, of Mr. Bartlett was larger than was at first suppose Twelve deaths by yellow fever are reported on the 13th, in Mobile, and among others that of Rev. Francis P. Lee, a young clergyman of

sessing the best character. The Sarah Sands arrived at New York last week, in twenty days from Liverpool. R. C. Coomb's house (near Salem, Indiana,

was entered on the 21st ult. by an old offender,

The Steamer Washington left New York

Thursday week, for Bremen. A bridge is to be built across the Wabash at

The city of New York, Sept. 22d, fdy honered the death of DENIEL O'CONNELL. The day previsions in Cincinnali, (and ten only provisions in Cincinnali, (and ten only provisions) at market prices there, with a provision of escaping speculators, and saving the line. The eration by William H. Sawand in line. eloquent and touching; it could not well be otherwise; for he knew O Connell well, and lov-

ed him. He commenced his oration thus: There is sad news from Genoa. An ageo and weary pilgrim, who can travel no farther, palaces, saying with pious resignation as he en-ters its silent chambers, "Well! It is God's will that I shell never see Rome. I am disappointed. But I am ready to die. It is all right!"
"The superb," though fading Queen of the Mediterranean hold anxious watch, through ten long days, over that majestic stranger's wasting frame. And now Death is there—the Liberator of Ireland has sunk to rest in the Cradle of Co-

Coincidence beautiful and most sublime! It was the very day set apart by the elder daughter of the Church for prayer and sacrifice through-out the world for the children of the sacred Island, perishing by famine and pestilence in their homes and in their native fields, and on their crowded paths of exile, on the sea and in the havens, ou the lakes, and along the rivers of this far-distant land. The chimes rung out by pity for his countrymen were O'Connell's ting knell; his soul went forth on clouds of in ceuse that rose from altars of Christian Charity and the mournful anthems which recited the faith, and the virtue, and the endurance of Ireland, were his becoming requiem.

It is a holy sight to see the obsequies of a oldier, not only of Civil Liberty, but of the Liberty of Conscience-of a soldier, not only of reedom, but of the Cross of Christ-of a benefactor, not merely of a race or people, but of man kind. The vault lighted by suspended world is the temple within which the great solemni ties are celebrated. The nations of the earth are mountners, and the spirits of the just mad perfect, descending from their golden thrones on high, break forth into songs like this

"Tears are not thy due. From the world's toil, Come to assume in Heaven the brighter birth: Come to seatthe in reason to seat a department of the Awinged angel, from thy mortal coil

Escaped! Thy glory lingers yet round earth.

Christ's hallowed warrior, living, thou went'st forth:

Christ's champion didst thou die. And now, blest shade!

The crown and palm of righteomness and worth Thou wear'st, with joys unspeakable repaid."

The orator gave a clear and succinct histor of Ireland. Her wrongs, her sufferings, th great epochs in which she made most progress Yet, it was in her gloomiest hour, that liberty dawned upon her. It was after the rebellion of '98, when Irishmen felt, as one of her poets

Alas for our country! Her pride has gone by, And the spirit was broken that never woul O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh,

For 'tis treason to love her, and death to That a new and brighter era opened upon her

began to give way. But how was this effected? Who did it? was done not by the sword, not through turbulence, but by moral action, by orision, not by the soldier, not by physical force, but by the STATESMAN. What was required to relieve Ire-

land? The hero who alone could save her, needed every combination which mortal could whom we feel a greater affection, mixed with possess-character, position, the authority to veneration, than for the late Dr. Arnold, the speak to and for Ireland-to speak to Great Bri- well known historian of Rome. The exceptent tain in all her pride and strength-to Europe- life of him, lately reprinted here, and especially So bold a Reformer needed rare powers and it contains, have made his name dear and che

nius to conceive so great an action-courage to thy with Catholic Ireland to be its organ-revpression-ardent and impulsive eloquence rouse illiterate and unreflecting massesacumen and rhetorical power to confute sophistry and convince the learned-tact and address to gain coadjutors and hold them in their prope spheres—patience in bearing the insolence of of-fended power and the timidity, waywardness make the great enterprise the sole business of a whole life. Providence guards against the collisions of mighty minds by allowing to exist only If the following remark upon Robespierre

There was only one Washington in America.

Time and experience ripened the Liberator. forth under his feet the false code of Honor. had studied it for his own profit: He claimed nothing for himself, and even less than an equal share of political power for his

"Non ego, nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo

Opposition, oppression, even imprisonment, could not extort from him a breath of disloyalty to the throne, nor even to the Protestant succe sion. He maintained inflexibly that the Deliverance of Ireland would be hazarded by a single He detected with piercing sight the defects of aws designed to counteract the Revolution, and organized all Ireland on a basis as narrow as the echnicality of a special plea. Fervid and vehe-People, as a cloud that covered his person when-ever he discoursed to them of his great theme; perspicacions and deliberate, he won the admiration of mankind by the profoundness of his tes-timony before a British Parliament concerning ATHEISTIC SCIEN the evils of Oppression. He waited impertur bably to mature his preparations and watched unceasingly for the hour when his opponents should be enfeebled by faction. A lineal descendant of oppressed generations, and a living however comprehensive, requires spiritual study and majestic mark of perpetual persecution for to be joined with it, lest our nature itself beconscience sake, every physical and moral ele- come einssitig; [one-sided] the intellect growment of his constitution confessed the Celtic stock. "Strong from the cradle and of sturdy brood," his stature, complexion, gait, gestures, voice and attitude betrayed him for an Irishman of unmingled blood. Cheerful even to constant ilarity, and generous to self destitution, he was the depository of all the public and the private griefs of his own countrymen. He relieved into Atheism; but, on the contrary, the new their wants if possible, and, if impossible, taught them how to endure privation. When they fell inadvertently under the power of the law, and even when they wilfully rushed into its grasp against his advice, he flung himself between them and the prosecution, and bore them off in triumph. His industry and assiduity never re-laxed, although the cares not only of a Revolutionary state, but of every suffering member of it, fell upon his shoulders. He scorned allurements to wealth which might divide him from the People, subsisted in such rewards of his own labors as could be obtained without neglecting Ireland, and when the country required his exclasive devotion, he rejected pension and place offered by the Government, and with distinhim. His head was bruised, both his legs bro-ken, and, it is feared, his spine is injured. His

The old King of England died. An odious ministry followed under an odious King. Discontent brooded over England, and the men there were preparing for a change. The hour had arrived. O'Connell spoke for Ireland. By his mind was a little diseased by the want of combination and civil concentration he had ral-lied and roused her. He had his legislature at Conciliation Hall. Its edicts annihilated fac-tion, and united Ireland. Ignorance was there. that that the very power of contemplation be comes impaired or perverted, when it is made the main employment of life." Starving multitudes staggered under the maddening influence of drink. Old fends, kept readers who may be tempted to make literature the Episcopal Church, full of promise, and pos- alive by burning hate, still existed. But the their means of living, to the neglect of a profesmaster-spirit spoke and all was hushed. The sion, to ponder the remark we have italicised in Liberator stood supreme over Ireland, and igno- the above quotation, and to compare it, if they rance obeyed, as intemperance quailed, and riot have the opportunity, with an excellent dissuaceased, at his command. It was then, when sive letter of Charles Lamb to Bernard Barton Emancipation had made progress in England, that O'CONNELL stept forth, and, at one blow, The sister of Mr. C. resisted, when the scounboldly broke down the tyranny of the past, and wit, and much indolence; they cannot get strong rescued Ireland.

> "Electors of Clare," said he on the eve of special election, "you want a representative in Parliament; I solicit your suffrages. True, I am a Catholic; I cannot, and, of course, I never will, take the oaths prescribed. But the power which created those oaths, can abrogate them. If you elect me, I'll try the question."

They elected him. For the first time, he stood out, the Champion of Emaucipation before the world. He went to the house of Commons. He stood outside of the bar, in passive peaceful resistance, but a man of might-a very king. Hot words passed. Refusals, denunciations, threats followed; for British royalty felt aggrieved. But the waves without could not be

resisted, and at length O'Connett triumphed We give part of the close of Gov. SEWARDS diress, regretting that we have not room for the whole of it:

old oak is a block of granite, and undernead are the ashes of JEFFERSON. Read the epitapht is the Sage's claim to Immortality: and of the Statute for Religious Liberty Stop now and write an epitaph for Daxies

On the lofty browof Monticello under a green

O'CONNELL: "He gave Liberty of Conscience to Europe and renewed the Revolution of the Kingdomstoward Universal Freedom, which had begun in America and had been arrested by the anarchy

of France. Let the Statesman of the age read that epitanh and be humble. Let the Kings and Aristocracies of the Earth read it and tremble

Who has ever accomplished so much for Ha man Freedom, with means so feeble! Who but he has ever given Liberty to a People, by the mere utterance of his voice, without my, navy or revenues-without a sword, a spear.

Who but he ever subverted Tyranny, saved the lives of the oppressed, and yet spared

Who but he ever detached from a venerable onstitution a column of Aristocracy, dushed it to the earth, and yet left the ancient fabric stronger and more beautiful than before Who but he has ever lifted up Seven Milliam of People from the debasement of ages to the dignity of Freedom, without exacting an ounce

of gold or wasting the blood of and Whose voice yet lingers like O'Conners's in the ear of tyrants, and in the ear of the most degraded slaves on earth, awaking hopes of fre

Who before him has brought the schismatics of two centuries together, conciliating them at he altar of Universal Liberty. Who but he ever brought Papal Rome and Protestant Ameri a to burn incense together

It was O'Connell's mission to teach mankind that Liberty was not estranged from Christianity, as was proclaimed by Revolutionary, France—that she was not divorced from Law and Public Order—that she was not a demon like Moloch, requiring to be propitiated with the blood of human sacrifice—that Democracy is the daughter of Peace, and, like true Religion

worketh by Love. The oration, appeared in the Tribune the day it was delivered, together with an account of the procession, &c., and yet that Journal was full as usual of other matter! We mention and the darkness of the despotism which ruled this, not only that we may give the prope credit, but as some evidence of the great cuber prize of the proprietors of that paper.

REVIEW

THE LATE DR. THOMAS ARNOLD.-There is not a single person in the present century, for the great number of his admirable letters which

clarum et venembile nomen. nor do we know a man, who, in his ardent lovof truth and justice, his vehement hatred of and active opposition to falsehood and oppression. his wide and truly Christian tolerance, and the heroje bravery with which he was ready to face a whole world when conscious of being in the right, is more worthy of the admiration and imitation of Americans. We hope at an early day to give a full notice of his life and character, with copious extracts from his writings Meanwhile we subjoin a few passages from his letters, marked in the course of reading, from which our readers may form a good idea of the man, and find much matter for profitable reflec-

surprize any one, it should be remembered it comes from one of the profoundent historians

and there could be only one O'Connell in Ire- and most devout Christians that ever lived. "Robespierre, (says Mr. Stanley, the biographer) Dr. Arnold used to distinguish from Danas being a sincere fanatic in the cause of republicanism." The life and character of Robespierre has to me a most important lesson, he said once his almost involuntary crime, trampled thence- to a former pupil, with the emphasis of one who

"It shows the frightful consequences of making every thing give way to a favorite notion. The man was a just man, and humane naturally. but he would narrow every thing to meet his own views, and nothing could check him at last It is a most solemn warning to us, of what fanaticism may lead to in God's world." To St. Dominic, in allusion to his supposed share in the Albigensian crusade, and the foundation of the inquisition, he used to apply St. Paul's words. (1 Cor. 3, 15("If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall ment he carried with him the passions of the be saved, yet so as by fire." The following is of inestimable value to all students, and deserves to be written in golden letters, on the walls of

> ATHEISTIC SCIENCE .- "No doubt every study requires to be tempered and balanced with some-thing out of itself, if it be only to prevent the mind from becoming einssitig or pedantic; and de- ascending higher still, all intellectual study. ing, the higher reason—the moral and spiritual wisdom—stunted and decaying. I believe that any man can make himself an Atheist speedily by breaking off his own personal communion with God in Christ; but if he keeps this unimpaired, I believe that no intellectual study. creations of our knowledge, so to speak, gather themselves into a fair and harmonious syste proper centre, the throne of God. Prayer, and kindly intercourse with the poor, are the two great safe-guards of spiritual life -its more than

LAWS OF REAL PROPERTY .- "Get for me, if you can, a good copy of Coke's Work upon Littleton, commential, Coleriege recommended it to me as illustrating the early state of our law of real property, with the iniquities of feudali-ty and the Conquest as yet in all their freshness. I am fully persuaded that he, who were to get the law of real propetty of any country in all its fullness, would have would of the most important indications of its political and social

COLERIDGE, THE POET .- We have got Coleridge's Literary Remains, in which I do rejoice greatly. It is refreshing to see such a union of the highest philosophy and poetry, with so full a knowledge, on so many points at least, of particular facts. But there are marks enough that

We fervently recommend any of our young

NEUTRALITY .- I. "Neatrality seems to me s impressions of what is true and right, and the weak impression, which is all they can take, cannot overcome indolence and fear."

Tarpentino

North Carolina turns out 800,000 bbis. of this article—gives employment thereby to \$5000 laorers and realizes therefrom, \$1,700,000